

MYOTIS LUCIFUGUS IN KAMCHATKA.

The United States National Museum contains a specimen of a bat from Petropavlovski, Kamchatka, which is of considerable interest. The specimen (No. $\frac{11159}{37449}$) is preserved in alcohol and is in bad condition but practically all the diagnostic characters and measurements can still be determined. A careful examination shows that this bat is not closely related to any known Palaearctic species and that it does not appear to differ in any essential way from the *Myotis lucifugus* of North America.

Some doubt has existed as to the correctness of the data for this specimen because no collector's number or label was attached to it and because the locality given in the Museum catalogue is Petropavlovsk, *Alaska*. Thanks to the kindness of Dr. W. H. Dall, I have been able to obtain for it a record as complete and authentic as that attaching to any alcoholic specimen collected before field labels came into general use. The bottle label is one of those used to indicate specimens received from the Western Union Company's Overland International Telegraph Expedition. The data on it: "Bat, Petropavlovsk, F. Whymper," is in the handwriting of Dr. Dall who has also been good enough to look through his note books for the years during which he was connected with the expedition. He finds that a bat was picked up by one Nicolai Fletcher, a resident of Petropavlovski who had never been in America, and given to Mr. Whymper and finally transmitted to the National Museum through Dr. Dall. That this was the specimen now under consideration there can be no doubt.

So far as I am aware no species of land mammal is known to occur on both sides of the North Pacific. True *Myotis lucifugus* is not known to occur on the west coast of North America anywhere excepting in the vicinity of Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. Is it possible that its range may extend out over the Aleutian Islands and thence to Kamchatka? It seems much more probable that the specimen obtained by Mr. Whymper was only an accidental visitor carried over in the hold of a ship; but the northwestward distribution of the species is a question worthy of the attention of naturalists and collectors who visit this region.—*Walter L. Hahn*.

MASTODON REMAINS IN THE YUKON VALLEY.

Through the efforts of J. B. Tyrrell of Dawson, Yukon Territory, the U. S. National Museum has come into possession of a well-preserved tooth of a mastodon from the Pleistocene of the Klondike region. It was found beneath 25 feet of "muck" and gravel on claim No. 14, Gold Run Creek. Mrs. Dr. Wills, of Dawson, secured possession of it and transferred it to Mr. Tyrrell and he has kindly sent it to me with the request that it be examined and deposited in the Museum. It is a last lower molar and so far as I can detect does not differ in any important respect from corresponding teeth of the common mastodon (*Mammuth americanum*), so many remains of which have been found in the United States.

The best known record of the occurrence of mastodon remains north of

the United States seems to be that by Sir John Richardson * based upon several scapulae from Swan River, near Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba. A second northern record has been called to my attention by E. A. Preble, that of a tooth recorded by Robert Bell, who says: "In the bed of the Moose River, near the north side below the forks, 46 miles from Moose Factory, a mastodon's jaw with one of the teeth was found by an Indian, who broke out the tooth with his axe and carried it to Moose Factory." † In comparison with the Klondike region, however, both of these localities are not far from the center of abundance of mastodon remains.—*Wilfred H. Osgood.*

* Zool. Voy. Herald, pp. 101-102, 141-142, 1854.

† Geol. Surv. of Canada, Report of Progress for 1877-8, p. 7c, 1879.